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gods," although Tacitus distinctly says in *his history* that the Germans carried "*signa deorum*" and "*effigies et signa*" into battle (in the *Germania* Tacitus indeed says that a certain tribe, the *Naharvali*, had no images) and from the account of Adam of Bremen we are certain that the Scandinavians had images of their gods; a sentence like this occurs on p. 40: "In the time of the Germans we must suppose that the majority of the Romans were armed with wooden spears, the points of which were hardened by charring"!

The spelling of proper names is not always consistent and might confuse the layman. Thus we find the forms *Köln* and *Cologne*, *Pytheas* of *Marseilles* and of *Massilia*; *Gothland* appears as *Götland*, *Visby* as *Wisby*; *Woden* (A. S. *Wodan*, O. E. *Woden*) is spelled *Woten*; the Icelandic *Holmganga* is written *holmgang* and *holmr* as *holm*, etc.

The above examples are taken at random from the first few chapters and tend to show the general weaknesses of the work—space does not permit the giving of a complete list of corrections.

We should like to see more of the private life of the Germans in the various periods, more about their manner of dress, their feasts, their medicine and doctors, their baths, their servants, the chase, etc. This might have swelled the book somewhat, but certain parts could be abridged (though this is a matter of taste) and the work is not entirely free from repetitions. Unfortunately a bibliography is also wanting. By giving a select list of books, pointing out the chief and best works in the bewildering mass of histories of German civilization in German, the author would have performed a great service to that rather large class of scholars and others who are not specialists in the field, but interested in the subject.

In spite of its shortcomings the book is a worthy effort and should have a large circulation, filling as it does a "long felt want." A second edition will give opportunity for enhancing its value by the removal of minor mistakes.

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SILBURN, P. A. *The Governance of Empire*. Pp. xi, 347. Price, \$3.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1910.

The author, a member of the Natal legislature, has sincerely tried to assist "the average politician or man of affairs" to an understanding of many matters—such, for example, as "the insidious and dangerous growth of Socialism in the colonies" (p. viii). To this and other ends he ranges from the Achaian League to the Union of South Africa. The framers of the American constitution, he forgivingly agrees, were "but slightly conversant with the classics" (p. 3); indeed "the Achaians, though true democrats, were not believers in the twentieth century Socialistic doctrine of representation going with taxation" (p. 7). But as the "judicious and occasional strengthening" of the Roman Senate kept the democratic party in "the weaker position" so "patents of nobility will always keep Socialistic and Republican parties within safe bounds in the British Empire" (p. 23). The further helpful intentions of the writer, his sympathy with those who cannot go "first hand to many of the authorities it is so necessary to consult" have led

to this history from "a colonial view" in order to arouse among his "countrymen, in the United Kingdom," a greater "pride in the Empire." In this connection, therefore, he notes that in England "the Wars of the Roses had resulted in the dissolution of the monasteries" (p. 83), and that in Virginia Lord Delaware displayed the "spirit of self-sacrifice on the part of the aristocracy, a spirit of which a republic, possessing no aristocracy, can never find an equivalent" (p. 91). He also states that "on December 13, 1759, Wolfe captured Quebec" (p. 106) and that a few years later Warren Hastings "succeeded in completely establishing the supremacy of the British in India" (p. 119). So much for the first six chapters which are clearly historical in intent.

The next four deal with the governmental organization of the empire to-day. Though a loyal colonist, the author admits that the "rapid development (of responsible government) is not an unmixed blessing. It has borne that rank weed, untutored democracy; and democracy untutored is Socialism" (p. 176). In the case of Canada, however, although "American political methods" have occasionally been introduced "by a few unscrupulous politicians" the "wise and far-seeing policy of building up (in Canada) a colonial aristocracy" is accomplishing much good, especially "in keeping under the insidious doctrines of Socialism" (p. 204). As to the Union of South Africa the question is asked (p. 216): "Can it be that a hasty and illformed legislative union containing all the tokens of insincerity and ulterior objectives will yet prove a blessing in disguise?" Nevertheless the author is a "sort of" federalist.

The remaining seven chapters treat of sea power, defense, communications, commerce, the press, and imperial federation. On the last topic the author feels deeply that the proposal of federation should come from the mother country, though he appreciates that the liberal government at home is "out of sympathy with the oversea possessions" (p. 323), and their leaders "openly admit that territory outside of the United Kingdom is an unnecessary luxury" (p. 329). As a "nation Great Britain is rapidly giving way to other nations and falling into the rank of second class powers" (p. 329). The remedy is imperial federation, which, however, must also lead to Irish home rule. To the present British constitution an imperial senate should be added. Democracy in the colonies has developed because of the lack of an aristocracy, for a colonial is "never considered worthy of more than knighthood." Hitherto aristocracy has been merely a national asset at home. "By extending aristocracy to the Empire the ranks of Socialism would be gradually but surely weakened, and the bonds of Empire would be considerably strengthened" (p. 344). Is it possible that the author has not as yet been raised to the peerage, because he is not dangerous enough as a Socialist?

Want of space prevents notice of typographical errors, chiefly as to dates and names. But the book is dedicated to "those corner-stones of the British Empire the Ancient Universities of Oxford and Cambridge;" and it supplies a map "illustrating Imperial Communication by Wireless Telegraphy," though an index is lacking.

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